

Co-Operation Means Prosperity Building Trades, 1923

GREAT VOLUME OF BUILDING THIS YEAR IS A PREDICTION

"It is expected that at least three hundred and sixty-five million dollars will be expended on new construction during 1923. Evidence points to the fact that there will be available an ample amount of financing for this great volume of projected building construction." So says MacLean Building Reports, dated in its forecast of construction.

The report further says:

"There is a wide spread optimism in Canada due to the excellent industrial outlook. Lumber is in notably brisk demand as are being perfected for an extension of operations in the iron and steel trade, pulp and paper manufacturers are well supplied with business, and prospects for a large amount of new building are bright.

"Last year saw the passing of the first great wave of speculative building and construction of the cheaper type, and this year will probably be remembered as a year in which a great amount of good building construction was produced. It is evident that residential construction will continue in volume almost equal to that of 1922, with greater activity in the more expensive type of dwellings.

"The problem of labor conditions is one on which no forecast can be made, but it is quite probable that 1923 will show a fairly equal spirit of co-operation between employers and labor in the building industries. Labor leaders are becoming more foresighted in certain of the trades there is a growing interest in the aptitude problems and in the idea of admitting a larger proportion of new men into the ranks.

"The great drop in construction costs is over, and those who build may do so in 1923 without fear of loss through the linkage of existing building values incidental to rapid price fluctuations.

"During January, construction contracts awarded in Canada amounted to \$9,840,800, compared with \$3,392,600 in January, 1922. Residential building accounted for 28.5 per cent of the January total, and amounted to \$2,604,400. Business building amounted to \$2,553,400 or 29 per cent; industrial building, \$1,916,000, or 19.5 per cent; public works and utilities, \$2,462,000, or 24.8 per cent. The value of contemplated new work during January amounted to \$36,146,000.

"The figures for the different provinces are as follows:

	No. of Projects	Value
Ontario	336	\$7,246,200
Quebec	102	1,863,900
Bri. Col.	37	437,600
New Brunswick	8	79,500
Manitoba	20	75,400
Alberta	6	71,200
Nova Scotia	3	47,000
Saskatchewan	3	22,000
Total for Dominion	515	\$9,840,800

A. P. HAYDON AGAIN HEADS THE ALLIED TRADES

Bi-Annual Election of Officers Report of Association's Activities.

Mr. J. A. P. Haydon was unanimously elected president of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Association at the fifth consecutive time. Other officers were elected as follows:

Vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Johnson; responding secretary, William Gibson; recording secretary, John Kavanagh; treasurer, Rod Plant; executive members, W. E. McCaughey, R. Mackie, John Robertson and Charles Lewis; trustees, A. E. Holt, G. Brown, and J. R. Johnson; union label committee, Mrs. Johnson; A. P. Haydon, Chas. Boudreau; and D. Robertson, A. Laquer and as Blanche Goudreau.

Organizing committee—C. Kewis, Kavanagh, W. E. McCaughey, Hayes, T. Brady, W. Wilson and Mackie.

Municipal committee—Charles Niles, T. Brady, Mrs. Johnson, W. Willson, and J. B. Robertson, A. Cole and F. Dawes.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Robertson.

Controller John Cameron was asked to take the chair and conduct the semi-annual election of officers.

Mr. Tom Moore nominated Mr. J. P. Haydon again as president. He stated Mr. Haydon had made an excellent official for the past several years. Mr. Robert Mackie was also nominated but declined the nomination, and Mr. Haydon was declared unanimously elected.

Party Admissions.

The corresponding secretary, Mr. William Lodge, presented his semi-annual report. In the past six months there was a slight falling off of attendance at meetings. There were very few affiliations with the association. There had been thirteen executive meetings in the six months.

A communication was received from Hon. R. W. Grant, minister of education for Ontario, thanking the Allied Trades for their approval of the Adolescent School Act. A similar letter was received from Hon. Mr. Drury's secretary.

The report of the auditors was given by the chairman of the audit committee. Mr. Rod Plant the treasurer, was absent, being seriously ill at his home. The association has \$837.08 in its credit in the bank as well as a \$200 Victory bond. The report was received and adopted.

DRUMHELLER COAL MINERS RETURNED TO THEIR WORK

In Ill-Advised Strike, Out of Sympathy, Only Lasted Six Hours.

CALGARY.—Between 1,500 and 2,000 miners in the Drumheller Valley returned to work after a strike throughout the field lasting for about six hours. Following trouble at the Ix-Grade mine regarding working conditions, miners employed at that mine went on strike several days ago and this morning all the miners in the valley decided to strike in sympathy against the advice of Robert Levitt, district board member for District 18.

The strike was called, but the miners re-considered their position and seeing that they were contrary to the agreement of the U.M.W.A. with the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, according to Levitt, they called a meeting this afternoon and decided to return to work leaving their dispute to arbitration.

The trouble started when the management of the Ix-Grade coal mine, because of the slackening of orders, laid off the miners working on the night shift.

None is to be deemed free who has not perfect self-command.

The covetous man never has money, and the prodigal will have none shortly.

—Da Johnson.

HUMOR IN SPEECH BY M. M'BRIDE ON THE ADDRESS

Member for Brantford Likens Ontario Government to the Mosabites, Who Lasted Four Years. Contrasts Ontario Debt With Quebec.

TORONTO.—The legislature listened to an entertaining and vigorous speech by M. M. McBride which lasted until so nearly six o'clock that W. E. N. Sinclair, Ontario South, the Liberal speaker scheduled to follow, adjourned the debate on the address until tomorrow afternoon. Mr. McBride crossed swords with a number of members in the course of his remarks, his speech for the most part being an attack on the government all along the line but more particularly in connection with the Ontario Temperance Act enforcement, the Hydro question, and what he claimed was reckless financing on the part of the government. The Liberal party also came in for a share of criticism on the ground that it was too friendly to the Farmers' party.

After Mr. McBride finished his speech, second reading was given to the Mechanics Lien Act which is a revision of the act already in force. It had been proposed that an owner of a building should be held responsible for the full amount of claims against the contractor for labor and materials which went into the construction instead of only up to 20 per cent of the value of the building, but after considerable investigation, Attorney General Raney explained, it was decided to make no change in this respect.

The bill to amend the Agricultural Development Act under which long term loans are given to farmers, was up for second reading, but left over for further consideration. It is sponsored by Manning Doherty who explained that the chief amendment was to remove some of the restrictions as to the use to which these loans must be put.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson objected that the amendment would enable the government to go into the general loaning business and Colonel Currie asked that it be left over until he could further consider it. This was agreed.

W. H. Casselman, of Dundas, introduced a bill to suspend the Adolescent Act. H. H. Dewar introduced a bill to amend the Ontario Companies' Act.

Debate on Address.

M. M. McBride, Brantford, of the four-member party in the legislature usually termed the independents and which sits on the opposition side between the Conservatives and Liberals, in opening his speech said Mr. Drupp had called this party the socialists. The premier replied that G. G. Halrow, Hamilton, one of the independents, had himself arrested the party by that name, but Mr. Halrow denied any responsibility and it was eventually agreed that the premier had first named the little group after Ishmael, whose hand was raised against every man and every man's hand raised against him.

The member from Brantford said the premier had selected this name from the Bible without reading the context which Mr. McBride sought to show proved that Ishmael had never raised up to fight the fears, petty jealousies and small ambitions of his time and accordingly the premier's designation was quite applicable to the independents. He then proceeded to find an ancient name for the premier's party.

"I went all through the Bible and there are lots of tribesmen mentioned there," he explained, and eventually decided that the Mosabites, "a tribe which lasted about four years," were the nearest approach to the U.F.O. party and greatly to the amusement of the house, described Balaam, the leader of the Mosabites, "who would take advice from none," as completing the comparison.

The Ontario Debt.

Mr. McBride said Ontario has a gross provincial debt of \$237,000,000; Quebec has \$28,000,000. Ontario municipalities have a gross debt of \$270,000,000, while the municipalities of Quebec owe \$190,000,000. He explained that this province had a quarter of a million more people but even allowing for that, claimed the financial comparison was all to the favor of Quebec. Accordingly he accused the government of reckless expenditure, particularly in appointing commissions, one of which he claimed cost the province nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

Mr. McBride accused the premier and the attorney general of trying to cloud the political issue by the O.T.A.

They were bringing, he said, the temperance question back into politics, "hoping to ride the old temperance horse back into power," but he was confident they would not be able "to draw a red herring over the track like that."

Clash With Liberals.

He accused the Liberal leader with "flirting" with the government, and clashed several times with Liberal Leader Hay and E. H. Hall over the relationships between the government and the Liberals.

The government also came in for criticism from Mr. McBride for three times increasing the price of liquor at the dispensaries. It was playing right into the hands of the bootleggers, he said, when the prices were placed so high. The way to crowd the bootleggers out was for the province to fix its prices on the narrowest margins possible.

OTTAWA DELEGATES BUILDERS' MEETING

Conference on Construction Meets in Quebec. Outlook for Future.

There is little doubt that within the next few decades Canada will witness great advances in nearly every form of construction. Every movement which endeavours to establish conditions that are fair to all interested sections of the community will have its effect. I think that the coming conference at Quebec will be one step forward.

The above was one of the interesting statements made by Mr. J. Clarke Reilly, Dominion secretary of the Association of Canadian Builders and Construction Industries, in announcing the program for the fifth annual conference of the association, which will be held in Quebec City, Feb. 25 to 29th.

Contrary to the general belief that the past year has been a good one for the building industry as a whole, the Dominion secretary takes the view that commercial and industrial construction was disappointing.

The Ottawa delegates to the conference will be Mr. George A. Crain, secretary of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries; Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Joseph Meagher, Mr. Joseph Souther, Mr. Hugh Graham, and likely Mr. S. Kirby. The Ottawa delegates will leave on Monday.

The relations of the employer and his men are always a live problem in the building and construction industries, especially when work begins to get plentiful, and labor scarce labor agreements, the time to sign them, rates of wages, working conditions, all are included under the title of the address by John V. Gray, of Toronto, on Right Relations with our Workmen.

The conference will listen to a special representative of the Babson Statistical Agency, Mr. William R. Mattison, who will speak on The Outlook for 1923, and to Mr. J. A. Schryburn, of the Bureau of Statistics, on The Industrial Census Schedule.

Each day there will be luncheons, with special speakers, among whom are the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec, and the Hon. Athol Duff, provincial secretary.



White Surrey leading Mr. Rath at the water jump in the Pegasus Chase at Gatwick, England.

SIR GEO. E. FOSTER URGES SUPPORT LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Believes if Germany Had Been Rehabilitated as Austria Was Aided, Present Hiatus Would Not Have Occurred.

That if the same system of economic rehabilitation which had been adopted by the League of Nations in successfully assisting Austria had been applied recently in the case of Germany, that nation would have been brought out of its present condition was the prediction made by Sir George E. Foster, in the course of his address at the concluding session of the Social Service convention held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Sir George followed up his prophecy by saying that such a course was not applied to assisting Germany "because the nation interested had other means to try out and are now pursuing such means to a test."

Canada's distinguished statesman in a masterly exposition, ably dealt with the wide scope of the league's activity. In emphasizing the continued maintenance as the hope of civilization, he strongly urged the keeping of its deal in constant public view and vigilance in guarding the abolition of this great human covenant. "If it is proposed by any government, or the member of any League of Nations, ask why and insisting on getting a satisfactory answer," warned Sir George, who added that "the men and women of Canada who have the vote can tell any party what they want it to do in this peace business."

Word Picture of League.

With the superior eloquence and the vision of the true statesman and citizen of the world, Sir George described the league as "the culmination of a wish, of a thought, of a prayer that has been harbored in many a breast for many a century, but for which there has been no hope of realization until only recently." In picturing the result if the league were allowed to fail and another great war should afflict humanity, the speaker described the fate of civilization in graphic language—"a war in which the engineers of death has no battle boundaries of nations or strategic frontage, but which pounces down and annihilates inland cities; a war to which the last war would be as the most lurid depths of hell to a beam of starlight."

But Sir George did not rest content with merely urging support of the league on purely altruistic reasons; he showed conclusively what it had done, that it was actually functioning successfully in a materialistic and turbulent world, and by performance, was living up to the enormous task to which it had been dedicated by the conscience of humanity. He pointed to its notable achievements in solving such onerous problems as its administration of the Saar basin; of its administration of Danzig corridor to Poland; of its settlement of the Aaland Island controversy and the question of Upper Silesia; and of its most recent triumph in the economic field in its humanitarian assistance to Austria.

Sentiments With League.

He claimed that while the United States was officially out of the league, yet the sentiment and ideals of a great many "that republic were absolutely on parallel lines with the aims and objects of the league." "The United States was already co-operating in certain respects. The economic resurrection of Europe was of vital concern to both the Canadian and American farmer. So much so, that he declared that one of the strongest factors which saw this necessity was the "farmer bloc" in the United States in an advocacy to put Europe on an earning basis so that it could buy from this side of the Atlantic.

In commending Sir George paid a fine tribute to the work of Social Service movements. "It touches at almost every phase of humanity and Christian effort in the whole of the Dominion of Canada, and its work can only be limited by the amount of enthusiasm and well-directed organization put into it. "Such was the speaker's commendation of the movement.

Best of 52 Nations

Plunging into his theme, Sir George outlined the structure and composition of the League of Nations. He showed that in personnel and efficiency it had gleaned the best from the 52 nations which belonged to it, and its secretariat, of experts, appointed on the strict basis of merit, had "to command the respect of every chancellor of the world." The very fact that the 52 nations represented in the league contained 75 per cent of the world's population and 65 per cent of the area of the globe "indicated it is a mighty organization, and marks an epoch in the history of the world."

Non-Member Countries.

Touching on the countries that do not belong to the league, the speaker considered that when Germany and the Allies come to agreement on the reparations issue, that country would doubtless become a member. "Russia is so disorganized that she neither desires nor could she be admitted to the league," he said and added that with respect to Mexico while it was desirable "that she were in, we will not shed many tears if she remains without." Regarding the position and attitude of the United States, he outlined such as mentioned above, had thought that that country would yet definitely align itself with the league as it is already in sentiment in accord with the ideals and purpose of the international covenant.

Refuting the argument that the fighting instinct of mankind was so deep-rooted in humanity that it could not be eradicated, Sir George stated that the fighting quality was "a most valuable quality and it is a question of how to frame and direct that quality into the right channels of activity." He admitted that it was impossible "to revolutionize the world overnight" from fighting savage instincts and atavistic promptings, but he showed how, though at one time, "line fence differences" were settled by a recourse to force, "now we have so developed that the law is there, and the judge is there; the law rules and the judge settles." The speaker would apply this same principle of action in dealing with international disputes; and this was what the league was endeavoring to do. Sir George then proceeded in detail to show how this policy had been effectively pursued by the League of Nations in the solution of such grave matters as Saar Valley controversy, the administration of the Upper Silesia squabble—all problems which threatened international peace.

MINERS OF SAARE VALLEY ON STRIKE

They Produced 9,000,000 Tons of Coal Annually.

PARIS.—The miners of the Saare Valley, which produces 9,000,000 tons of coal annually went on strike. The Government was informed that the men refused to accept a compromise of their demands that their wages be doubled, and now want the equivalent in buying power of the pre-war wages.

The original demands were presented to M. Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, last Wednesday by M. Rault, president of the Saare Valley governing commission. The mines in the valley were taken over by the French government under the Treaty of Versailles in compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France during the war.

SUGGESTS PENALTY IF PRICE EXCEEDED

Mr. J. A. Ellis Also Says Local Fuel Controller Might Be Appointed.

Mr. J. A. Ellis, provincial fuel controller, was questioned regarding complaints that have been made to the effect that in some cases more than the fixed price of \$16.50 per ton has been charged for coal in Ottawa.

Mr. Ellis stated that if the fixed price had been exceeded, the remedy would be for the city council to take formal action, asking him to set a penalty for charging more than the fixed price, and he would do so. The penalty in other cities which had taken such action was \$25 for every ton sold at excessive prices and would likely be the same in Ottawa. The next step would be to appoint a local fuel controller.

RURAL ONTARIO LOSING HER SONS FROM FARM LIFE

Alternative to Making Rural Places Attractive is to Lower Accepted Standards. Miss C. Whitton Gives Immigration Views.

Ontario's tragedy of rural depopulation was described graphically at the morning session, in the Chateau Laurier, of the Social Service Council of Canada.

Prof. Alexander MacLaren, of Toronto, tackled the problem. Ontario's gain from 1911 to 1921 of 27,000 people was far below what should have been the normal increase, he said, without considering immigration. Much of the gain was a Nepean Township and just outside Toronto, which might be regarded as urban.

Rural depopulation involved certain results which were anything but beneficial. It meant empty homes in the country, a decrease in the size of families, an increase in the amount of work to be done. Figures proved that while, normally, females should number more than males according to the rest of the world, in Ontario there were more men than women. In Grenville County only were there more women than men. More than 700 public schools in rural districts in Ontario had less than nine pupils.

Empty Churches.

All over the province fine stone church buildings which in former years had been crowded to the doors, were now empty. Census reports upon the exodus from country homes was the attempt to farm so the part of people not equipped mentally or physically for the work, whose families became to some extent degenerate. It became difficult to have social life in rural parts.

There could not be proper medical attention for sparsely settled places, and the benefit of political influence from rural parts was in danger of becoming lost.

A basic reason was the increasing difficulty of supporting community life. The Social Service Council of Canada was trying to help organize communities for recreation, economic improvement and health work, for the church must be the centre of all community activity.

The only alternative to making rural life attractive was to admit to the country people having lower standards of life. An example of the way out "was the Chinese truck gardening carried on outside Toronto."

Become Dance Halls.

The council was endeavoring to show communities what to do with their community halls. In many places these had tended to become public dance halls, and the council wished to counteract this tendency.

Ontario must have people with equal standards of life to those who had built up the country. Professor MacLaren touched upon church unions, co-operative buying and selling, and land speculation.

Rev. Gilbert Agar general secretary of the Ontario council, outlined the work in the past year, and their future programme. He expressed gratification at Premier Drury's reference to the appointment of a deputy minister of child welfare. Better child welfare administration in city child welfare administration in the province was needed. Unified temperance organization was needed. The council desired farm colony care for feeble minded prisoners. Charity and relief work in all communities should be co-ordinated. There was need for supervision of recreation, and a study of health conditions.

Boarding House Problem.

The council was especially interested in the problem of girls and boys living in boarding houses.

Immigration.

Miss Charlotte Whitton presented a monograph on aspects of the immigration problem, at the close of which she made recommendations. These remain to be considered along with those of the immigration committee. Quoting from the monograph: "Canada, the El Dorado of the new migration, should not in her immigration policy—set herself the impossible and foolish task of checking or breasting a world force, but of regulating and directing it wisely and scientifically, to the better distribution of population and life on the earth, and to the development of her own national expansion."

"All things considered our interests would seem best served by provision in Canada, either by the Government or thought private channels, for the purchase and settlement of land on a long term loan, equitably let under Government supervision and approval, repayable over a long term, during which the settler is aided by some scientific and adequate scheme of settlement and colonization, the Canadian and Provincial Governments guaranteeing to the stranger in our land, that under such a system, whether public or private, he shall be protected from exploitation and mushroom speculative development.

"Any private organization co-operating with the Government under such a scheme should be required to offer all land sales at a fixed price for a stated number of years.

"Because such restrictive admission is based on sound economic principles—the actual needs of this country, and the guarantee of care in selecting those qualified to meet given needs at a given time—it can not but give greater promise of general satisfaction than a scheme based on such a varying and unscientific principle as the mere possession in hand of a given amount of financial currency at a certain time.

MUST REVISE ACT SAYS COL. CURRIE

Must Abolish Bootlegger and Police Army

TORONTO.—A demand for the revision of the Ontario Temperance Act was voiced by Col. Currie, M.L.A., for South-east Toronto, addressing the York Liberal-Conservative Association.

Colonel Currie said: "I do not believe that it is possible to get prohibition. Raney says that he is a prohibitionist, and lets people make their own booze. You will also notice from the figures just published what the Government vendons sold last year. People who have the money can go and buy a case of native wine many times stronger than beer.

"The law will have to be amended. There must be something done to abolish bootlegging and remove the army of policemen which has been engaged to try and stop it."

No friend is a friend until he shall prove a friend.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor

INDUSTRIAL AUTOCRACY AND TYRANNY MUST BE ABOLISHED

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

(An Address delivered at the Montreal Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.)

I want you to know in all seriousness, that I am proud and gratified more than I can tell you in words. In all the years of your existence as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and all through the years that I have tried to serve my fellows, this is the first time that I have had the pleasure to be with you in your Congress. You can understand the thrill that such an opportunity gives. May I say that I have heard with great pleasure the address of the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress. I purposely avoided coming into this Congress earlier this morning so that the great honor and privilege and freedom of expression of the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress. I purposely avoided coming into this Congress earlier this morning so that the great honor and privilege and freedom of expression of the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress. I purposely avoided coming into this Congress earlier this morning so that the great honor and privilege and freedom of expression of the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress.

Constructive leaders of labor are fighting for what patriotic citizens would call a real American labor movement—if they were really familiar with the existing conditions. They are fighting for a constructive, progressive labor movement which embraces Americanism. They are progressive in an American way, and the American Federation of Labor is just what the name implies; the international labor unions affiliated with it stand for the principles of Americanism in their relations with the employers. They are progressive and strive for progress and higher standards in a constructive way.

Opposed to this form of dealing with economic questions, this form of organization and this American way of employe representation, are such radical movements as the I. W. W. and the communist party. No labor hating "Wall Street Capitalist" is any more opposed to labor unions than these radical leaders. That these elements resort to different methods to stifle trade unionism makes no difference to us. Both are our enemies, each seeking destruction of the legitimate labor movement in their own way and for their own selfish motives.

An organized movement to spread foreign communism in American trade unions is being launched, in fact has been going on for some time past. Radicals of all kinds are attempting to gain control of the American labor movement by the process of "boring from within." Communist leaders are advising their followers to join labor unions, take an active part in their local and international unions and gradually become leaders whenever possible until that time when they will control the movement.

Our imagination fails us when we try to think of any two interests farther apart and more antagonistic than legitimate business and communism, and yet big business does practically nothing to stop the spread of communist propaganda in America. If anything, that element of big business which opposes trade unionism assists in its distribution. Some employers are today aiding the communist party by obstructing trades unions and discouraging sane, constructive leadership and by not differentiating between trades unionism and communism.

As Samuel Gompers, in an article for the New York Tribune, declares, "Americans can best stop the spread of Communist propaganda by recognizing the effectiveness, the democratic and scientific foundation of our trade unions which stand as the first line of defence against communist dictatorship. The communists are not attacking congress, legislatures, corporations or employers; they are attacking trade unions."

A great many people begin to save and fail because they haven't any definite plan. They save "once in a while". The person who ties his Big Ambition to that method has a long and weary wait for fortune. Practice the simple exercise of saving trifles. Decide to save when tempted to spend.

"Double your savings. It CAN be done."

own selves and their families. There is no room in the whole world for two rival Labor organizations. I would not interfere if I could, and could not if I would, with the political affairs of the people of Canada nor with their religious faiths. That is a matter of conscience with each man and woman must determine for himself or herself. I can say this. That the employers of the United States care very little whether we are Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Infidels, or niggers, or anything else, so long as we remain apart and work cheap. I have a notion that the employers of Canada are not very different upon the subject. There is so much that I would like to say to you and so little time in which to say it. I want this great movement of ours in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria and all over the world to be in agreement, to be united in spirit, in sentiment, in hopes for a better day, and the achievement of that great result, so rich the philosophers of the world dream, which the poets have sung their lays to and for which in all ages and decades and centuries, the masses of the working-people have had to bear the brunt of sacrifice and struggles, that progress and civilization might exist and continue until the fullest fruition of the fullest ideals of justice, freedom, and the universal brotherhood of man. I wish I could remain here with you throughout your convention but that privilege is denied me. I must do the best that I can for my fellows, whose counsel, whose advice I am among others, to give the fullest service in this greatest human cause that ever engaged the mind and the capacity and the idealism and imagination of workers and men who struggled for freedom, is the greatest tribute that we can give to those fellows who have

published of each fuel, showing its comparative heating values, ash content and other constituents. Particular attention attaches to the directions for using soft or bituminous coal; for, the Canadian householder, in the great majority of cases may find it necessary to use soft coal for the remainder of this winter. This fact, the pamphlet points out, is differentiated from anthracite in having a much higher percentage of volatile or gaseous material. Its heating value, however, is nearly 10 per cent greater than that of anthracite, but it must be fired differently from the latter to get best results. Care must be taken to see that gases that come off are burned, putting on more fuel, part of the fire must be left uncovered to let these gases and the grid in the door must be left open to an air so that the gases will be burned in order to permit of complete combustion. The unconsumed gases pass a layer of soot on the top of the furnace and the flues, and should be cleaned off daily to get best heating results.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Many employers are ignorant of the difference between red radicals and trade unionists. The intelligent ones certainly know that there is a vast difference between trade unionism and communism whether they openly recognize it or not.

Today trade unions are having to fight communists almost single handedly because of the vicious open shop propaganda which attempts to make these two antagonistic movements appear the same. Furthermore, the attitude of big business, which is too greedy to acknowledge this great difference, is to stifle legitimate labor unions along with all the revolutionary, so-called labor organizations.

Constructive leaders of labor are fighting for what patriotic citizens would call a real American labor movement—if they were really familiar with the existing conditions. They are fighting for a constructive, progressive labor movement which embraces Americanism. They are progressive in an American way, and the American Federation of Labor is just what the name implies; the international labor unions affiliated with it stand for the principles of Americanism in their relations with the employers. They are progressive and strive for progress and higher standards in a constructive way.

Opposed to this form of dealing with economic questions, this form of organization and this American way of employe representation, are such radical movements as the I. W. W. and the communist party. No labor hating "Wall Street Capitalist" is any more opposed to labor unions than these radical leaders. That these elements resort to different methods to stifle trade unionism makes no difference to us. Both are our enemies, each seeking destruction of the legitimate labor movement in their own way and for their own selfish motives.

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As Samuel Gompers, in an article for the New York Tribune, declares, "Americans can best stop the spread of Communist propaganda by recognizing the effectiveness, the democratic and scientific foundation of our trade unions which stand as the first line of defence against communist dictatorship. The communists are not attacking congress, legislatures, corporations or employers; they are attacking trade unions."



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"Double your savings. It CAN be done."

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Mother and Her Baby Are Relieved of Eczema

Mrs. Peter A. Palmer, Salt Burn, Sask., writes: "Dr. Chase's Ointment has completely relieved me of eczema and piles. I also used this Ointment for my baby, who broke out in eczema. A few applications were all that was necessary in her case. Dr. Chase's Ointment has been worth a hundred dollars to me—before using it I had spent a great deal more than that in unsuccessful treatment from doctors. We have also used Dr. Chase's other medicines, the Nerve Food having restored my health after suffering from severe nerve trouble when a girl."

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

IMPERIAL MIXTURE

"CANADA'S FAMOUS TOBACCO."

GETTING THE MOST HEAT FROM SUBSTITUTE FUELS

Many a householder who has experienced great difficulty in trying to burn the substitute fuels thrust upon him this winter will welcome a pamphlet just issued by authority of the Dominion Fuel Board telling him just how to proceed to get the best results. The Mines Branch at Ottawa has been experimenting for months with these auxiliary fuels in ordinary domestic furnaces, and the pamphlet now issued tells what they have found out. The fuels tried out were soft coal, pea-size anthracite, gas coke, 72 hour nut coke, Welsh anthracite and peat.

A feature of the experiments was that the use of two fuels together often gave better results than one used alone. Complete directions are given for building the fire, for replenishing it and for regulating the drafts. Chemical analyses are also

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OUR HOME PAGE

Your Home and You

By HELEN KENDALL.

THE BLACK BACKGROUND.

If any one had told us, perhaps a dozen years ago, that there would come a time when we would have black rugs on our floors, black wall paper on our walls, and black enameled furniture, I am sure we would all have given a shudder.

"How funny!" we would have exclaimed. "Why, I would feel as if I were living in perpetual mourning. I know I would."

But of course what we wouldn't have thought of would be the brilliant color for which the black walls and floors are only a background. A black gown and hat aren't gloomy if the face and hair for which they are a background are fresh and clear and shining. So a black room is anything but depressing when over against its soft blackness are placed cushions of vivid orange vermilion velvet, curtains of richly colored silks in orange and blue and sage green—all in a batik design—and when masses of bitter-sweet in Chinese blue jars stand out against the walls just as the stars stand out against a black night sky.

It was just such a room as this that I stood in recently, and caught my breath with delight. On the floor, which was blocked off in large squares of black and orange, there lay a deep black velvet rug, catching glints of light from the reading lamps placed here and there. Book shelves ran around the sides of the room, the bindings of the books gleaming red and gold, blue and silver, some with white tile caps, some bound in soft grey or tan canvas—precious books, all of them. Above the book shelves was a top shelf upon which stood bright

pieces of brass and silver and copper, photographs in shining gold frames, colored candles in splendid deep orange and blue and golden yellow, standing out from the soft black wall paper.

The quiet straight chairs of black enamel were cushioned in orange velvet, with the pattern blocked in silver. The deep divan and lounging chairs were upholstered in orange vermilion velvet, and cushions here and there were all in the shades of glowing nasturtiums.

Black! Why, there wasn't a suggestion of black in that whole warm gleaming, palpitating room!

WORDS OF WISDOM

Mystery magnifies danger as a fog the sun.

He who can at all times sacrifice pleasure to duty, approaches sublimity.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

There are approaches without praise.

He who punishes for revenge, himself commits a crime.

By ignorance we make mistakes—and by mistakes we learn.

The greatest talkers are always the least doers.

There's nothing agrees worse than a proud mind and a beggar's purse.



Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Healy of Chicago are spending their honeymoon in African jungles, and succeeded in bagging at least one lion.

HOME-MAKING HELPS

"Everything About the House Helps to Make the Home"
By WANDA BARTON.

Ways of Using Decorative Wall Shelves to Save Space.

The convenience and decorative value of wall shelves are recognized by builders and decorators, and much time and thought are being spent upon their situation in old and new houses. Perhaps a closer acquaintance with homes of the far east, where there is less furniture and more thought is given to decoration is exerting its influence upon western minds. In one narrow hall between sitting room and bedrooms, behind a soft brown curtain are bookshelves that run up as far as the arm can reach. Here on the lower shelves all the children's books are kept, and above a stock of choice fiction. These are books which their owner does not want to lend, so it is wise to keep them on this secluded shelf.

A rather new idea was shown in the building in of book shelves on the outside of a hall stairway, running them back so that they formed a closet under the stairs for coats and wraps. This made a very harmonious arrangement. As the stairs were polished there was little or no dust to sift down onto the upper row of books. The shelves were just wide enough to extend a little beyond the backs of the books.

Instead of a sideboard, a very attractive shelf arrangement above a narrow side table is one of the newer houses is useful and ornamental. The shelves are artistically boxed at the ends, grooved to hold trays and serving dishes upright, and carved at the front to appear narrower. Either end is cut for the insertion of serving spoons, which gives a quaint appearance to the shelves.

A real novelty is the swinging shelf

hung on light chains above the re-factory dining table. When not in use, this shelf carries the silver pieces. When they are on the table it accommodates the glazed fruit dish and candlesticks used for decoration between meals. The shelf is twenty inches wide, and just two inches shorter than the table.

One woman solved the problem of a too abrupt entrance from a side porch into the living room by building in a little square entrance hall, which took three and a half each way off the large room. At the right and left of the inner door, running corner-wise to the wall, deep shelves were built. On one side they were enclosed by doors, and on the other they were arranged as bookshelves. This practical use of the space took away the ugliness of the protective entrance and took a surprisingly small space off the room. The entrance hall was made of closely fitted boards, filled and painted. The cracks were well weather stripped.

The chimney bookshelf idea has been used in many old houses, where remodeling has engaged the attention of the owners. The old chimney-places that protruded into the room left deep niches at either side. In rebuilding the chimney-face, or perhaps putting in wooden mantels that extended to the ceiling, the niches have been filled with serviceable closets and shelves. The newest idea is to use wall shelves above a long, narrow table on either side of the fireplace. They are quaint and unusual. The shelves are fastened to match the woodwork, so that they seem to be a part of the decoration.

Good Night Stories

BIDDY HAWK GOES WITHOUT ANY BREAKFAST.

I can't see for the life of me why you couldn't get at least one chicken out of that large flock, growled Mrs. Biddy Hawk. "Here I've been working myself to death trying to get the place cleaned up so we could have a good meal. I certainly wouldn't have worked so hard if I hadn't thought I was going to get a good breakfast."

"I'm sorry," sighed her mate sadly. "I tried. But the old funny face as you call him, travels with the flock and wouldn't let me—"

"What," screamed Biddy Hawk wildly. "You were afraid of that funny face as you call him? Any old time I'd let such a thing stop me from having a good square meal! I'll show you how it's done. No funny-faced thing like that will ever stop me from having a good square meal!"

Mrs. Biddy Hawk spotted the chick she thought would taste the faintest, and sailed down toward it. But she changed her mind before she was within reaching distance, and flew for her very life. The funny-faced creature had seen her and had given her chase. She, like her mate, Willy, took to the topmost limb on the highest tree.

There sat Mrs. Owl blinking at the light. She had heard the noise and had ventured out to see what it was about. She smiled drowsily as Mrs. Biddy Hawk, out of breath with her flight, settled on the limb.

"What's the rush?" she asked. "Had such a good breakfast that it has made you overly limber?"

"Breakfast," screamed Mrs. Biddy Hawk. "I'm lucky to get off with my life! What is the world in that funny-faced thing that gets after us when

we hawks try to catch a chicken? My, but it's a savage thing. I've never seen anything like it before in all my life. What is it anyway?"

"What, you a hawk, and don't know what that funny-faced thing is!" laughed Mrs. Owl. "Why you'll find a good many of them scattered over here in Guinea. They call them Ankimias, whatever that means. Haven't you ever seen none before?"

Mrs. Hawk shook her head and hid behind the trunk of the tree as the queer bird in question flew by. He was an ugly-looking fellow with a long beak. Just above his eyes there ran out a long, sharp horn or hook that made the shivers run up and down Mrs. Biddy Hawk's back, as she thought how close he had been to her back.

"I'm glad he didn't get close enough to strike me," Mrs. Biddy Hawk shuddered. "I don't know whether his horns is sharp or not. But I'm just as well satisfied not to find out. And you say he takes care of the flock?"

"Indeed he does," replied Mrs. Owl. "Every morning as I'm coming home to bed I find that animal driving the chickens out to the meadows, and every evening he comes back to see him driving them into the pen. He's as good, if not better, than a watchdog any day."

"I'll say he is," laughed Mrs. Biddy Hawk, who by this time was feeling better. "I guess I'll go home now and tell Willy I'm sorry I spoke so crossly." And bidding Mrs. Owl good-by she sailed away.

The Willy Hawk family went without their breakfast that morning. That very afternoon they moved away to another part of the country where folks had never heard of such things as an ankimias.

LESS UNEMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON.—Unemployment in Great Britain in the last week of January numbered 1,409,000 or 28,000 fewer than in the preceding week, and 412,000 fewer than in the corresponding period of 1922.

ONE MAN ONE VOTE

Bill Rejected in the Ontario House.

On Wednesday, the thirty-first of January, a bill introduced by Karl Honath, of South Waterloo (Labor), establishing the principle of one man one vote in the municipal elections was defeated by 28 to 33. This bill, one of Labor planks in their political platform, was supported solidly by the Labor group.

Mr. Haney, Attorney General, also Mr. Nason, Provincial Secretary, spoke in favor of the bill going to the municipal committee. Mr. Walter Rolfe, Minister of Labor, made a stirring speech in favor of the bill.

After which debate, a glaring example was shown of how the old parties are really in sympathy with Labor ideals of equal opportunities. Men like the Hon. Howard Ferguson and the Hon. Theo. Crawford spoke and voted against the bill for the Conservative party, as did Mr. Wellington Hay, Mr. Hartley Dewart and Mr. Curry of the Liberal party. The two Ottawa members split their vote, Mr. Hill, the Conservative member, from Ottawa West, voted for the bill, and Mr. J. A. Pinard, Liberal member from Ottawa East, voted against the bill. Only one half of the farmers on the Government side of the House voted for the bill. Mr. Castleman led the farmers in opposition.

COAL WAR IN TORONTO SECT

TORONTO.—Toronto coal dealers have brought a little war upon themselves. A number of independent buyers have found out that soft coal can be laid down in Toronto between \$8 and \$9 a ton and as the regular dealers are holding out for \$15.50 or the same quotation as for hard coal, a number of trucking concerns have jumped into the field to make a fat profit margin and still undersell the big companies.

Coal is purchased by the trucking agencies from brokers and as there is little other business, this keeps trucks and men at work. Most of the coal companies have been obliged to re-quisition the assistance of many of the trucking agencies to deliver coal, and the prices paid according to the carters, have not been sufficient, having regard to the profits the coal men are making out of the soft coal.

"The condition of the roads makes it hard on trucks and the cost of repairs in consequence are much larger than when the roads are good."

Better fare hard with good men than fight with bad.

QUESTION AS TO SALARY REVISION

Vancouver M. P. Wants to Know If Bonuses Continue.

The salaries and bonuses of civil servants are the subject of questions placed on the order paper of the Commons by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Conservative member for Vancouver Centre.

Mr. Stevens asks if the Government intends generally to revise Civil Service salaries. If so, he asks, will Parliament be informed, and when.

Mr. Stevens also asks if the existing bonuses to civil servants will be incorporated in whatever revisions take place, and whether the Government intends to continue the present bonuses for the next year or pending a general revision.

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More than a Pastry Flour
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Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes,
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Peabody's Overalls and Engineer's Union Shirts,
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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

France. Reports indicate that an endeavour for united action in defense of the Eight-Hour Law on the part of Communist, Unitary, and Christian Syndicates of Lyons has completely failed...

Germany. Berlin press announcements from shadowy many d'ambassadors from the German National Railways before March 31st next...

Sweden. Investigation of wages of certain groups of personnel in the employment of the Government, as compared with the wages of persons in private employ...

Netherlands. During the past year the unemployment situation has remained so serious, threatening a depletion of the relief funds which accrue under the system of unemployment insurance...

Switzerland. Investigation of wages of certain groups of personnel in the employment of the Government, as compared with the wages of persons in private employ...

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ORDER WORKERS STAGE WALKOUT

Affects Dress and Waist Makers' Unions.

NEW YORK.—Thirty thousand members of the Dress and the Waist Makers' Unions were ordered to go on strike by the general strike committee of the joint board of the two organizations...

Do You Want a Better Job?

Do you want a better job than you have now? Do you want to be sure of this job, whether business is good or bad? Do you want such a job with a larger salary?

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You can do this easily in your spare time at home, without denying yourself a single pleasure—without losing a day, or a dollar for your present work.

Let us show you how easy it is—how fascinating—how profitable.

Tear out and mail the coupon below. This does not obligate you in any way, but it will bring you the full story of what we I. C. S. can do for you.

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Department 16031 Montreal, Canada
Without cost or obligation, please send me full information about the subject listed below...



Lusanne, seat of the Near East Conference, has also been excited over the state confiscation of fortunes, which was defeated in recent referendum. Here is a band-wagon parading the streets.

WHEN THE BOSS IS A REGULAR GUY

Recently I visited a great industrial plant where the president is making a supreme effort to get on rapport with his men, and, according to the testimony of the roughnecks, is failing conspicuously.

"Well, that bathhouse near the breaker, the clubroom, the restaurant, and all these frills 're all right. But it takes more than that to get the boys."

"But don't you think the president is trying hard to help you fellows?" "He's tryin' too dangled hard. That's the trouble. The poor boob stands up so straight he bends over backward."

"I guess nothing would ever satisfy you chaps," I said in disgust. "Just what do you want, anyway?" "A real human being, with human beings workin' for him, that's what we want. All this fancy stuff handed up on a gold plate ain't no good when you've got an iceberg at the head of the works."

"What kind of a fellow was the old colonel?" "Just the opposite from his son."

"How's that?" "Well, the son's a college man, got all the book stuff, studies all the time. That wasn't the style with his father. He came right up from tending a blast furnace, and he never got too big for the place he came from. But all the reading in the world won't make the son into a human being."

Up in Maine they've got it. Today another order. The absentee director, in a skyscraper far away from the works, doing his duty to the



Governor Alfred Smith (left) and ex-Governor Miller of New York state shake hands as the former takes over office.

toilers by dictaphone. In this efficiency age some people have been speeding up so fast that they have long since forgotten how to be human beings. I must confess sympathy with the old foreman in his yearning days ago when folks were neighbors.

There is a railroad up in Maine, the Bangor & Aroostook; they call it the "Potato Road." Mr. Percy Todd, the president of that road, is one of the warm-hearted type left over in a mechanical, impersonal age. He knows by name, every switchman, trackman, and boy in his employ. It is a tonic to see how popular Mr. Todd is with trainmen and shippers throughout the country.

They've got something on that little road up there in Maine that the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania, might envy. Perhaps some one objects: "The spirit of Percy Todd is all right on a jerkwater potato line, but it won't go in a big concern."

I admit that to humanize our mighty corporations is a problem still before us. But I notice Sir Henry Thornton (American born by the way) never got so far up but that he was still "Hen" Thornton with the boys.

Mr. Seth Hunt, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was working in a refinery twenty years ago. Today he is aloft in 26 Broadway, and No. 26 is richer because up there the heart of Seth Hunt remains akin to his brothers down at the works. When I talk to the foreman at Bayonne, I like to hear the way they refer to Mr. Hunt; it proves that the potency of the personal touch lives on.

An evidence of what may be accomplished by establishing the right contact was afforded at the end of the Door War. The peace sitting had come to a deadlock. Led Miner had

MORE THAN HALF OF THE POOR ARE FOREIGN BORN

Views of Director of Public Health Service on Our Immigration Policy.

MONTREAL, QUE.—"More than half of the inmates of charitable institutions in this city are foreign born," declared Dr. Scraphin Boucher, Director of Public Health Service, in discussing the need of a more rigid immigration policy from the standpoint of public health.

It would seem that the precautions taken by the immigration officers are not adequate to fully control the entrance of undesirables, averred the doctor, pointing to the ever-increasing number of indigents of foreign birth who find their way to our charitable institutions.

Among the indigents placed in charitable institutions the proportion of the foreign born may be evaluated at over 50 per cent; deportation of cases brought to the attention of the authorities is very slow of execution and is very often not carried out at all.

"We realize that part of the evil is unavoidable," continued the doctor, "but the present situation ought to be remedied to some extent and certain measures will have to be adopted, otherwise the city institutions and the city itself will find it impossible to support an insupportable burden."

Undesirables. Another fact worthy of attention is the large number of immigrants who must be helped as soon as they enter the country because they are incapable of earning their own living, or because of certain irregularities in their mode of life. Too often, the doctor maintained, the father or the mother among these emigrants, sometimes both, abandon their family, throwing the responsibility of caring for its members upon public charity.

"This shows how important it is," said the doctor, "to prevent the entrance into this country of undesirable elements. The Quebec Government and the City of Montreal should jointly bear upon the Federal authorities in order to secure more stringent measures than are now in force."

"Immigrants coming into this country," continued the doctor, "should be of high standard, and care should be taken to see that all applicants for admission are mentally and physically fit. Of course, such precautions are taken at present, but there is room for improvement. Every new arrival should be capable of proving his worth not only to himself but to the country as well. In England we see posters which read, 'Come to Canada; Living is Easy; Good Wages; Short Hours; Plenty of Work' But what we should say to prospective immigrants, is, 'Come to Canada; It offers you unlimited opportunities for development. It is Young, Fresh, and Vigorous. But Don't Expect Canada to Give You Anything More Than You are Worth.'"

It is a mistake, the doctor stated, to give people the impression that success can be achieved merely by a change of country. Emphasis should be given to the personal qualities that spell success, good conduct, industrious habits, self control—these are the essentials of good citizenship and our immigrants should be imbued with

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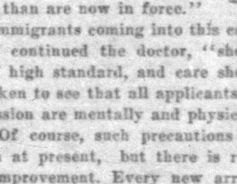
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They've got something on that little road up there in Maine that the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania, might envy. Perhaps some one objects: "The spirit of Percy Todd is all right on a jerkwater potato line, but it won't go in a big concern."

I admit that to humanize our mighty corporations is a problem still before us. But I notice Sir Henry Thornton (American born by the way) never got so far up but that he was still "Hen" Thornton with the boys.

Mr. Seth Hunt, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was working in a refinery twenty years ago. Today he is aloft in 26 Broadway, and No. 26 is richer because up there the heart of Seth Hunt remains akin to his brothers down at the works. When I talk to the foreman at Bayonne, I like to hear the way they refer to Mr. Hunt; it proves that the potency of the personal touch lives on.

An evidence of what may be accomplished by establishing the right contact was afforded at the end of the Door War. The peace sitting had come to a deadlock. Led Miner had

this thought as much as with the opportunities that await them in a foreign land.

The immigration question has given rise to speculation on every hand. The immigration has not been continued the doctor, as to the best course to pursue to effect an increase. In all these speculations, however, the personal contact on which never be out of a sight. "Greater immigration will undoubtedly lead to greater activity in every line, but in time, if the immigrants have not been well chosen, or wrongly distributed, a reaction is sure to occur which will result in widespread depression. To permit the entrance of the feeble-minded, the weak willed, the loose and criminal types, is the surest way to open the door to such depression. And not alone that—the present heavy burden on our charitable institutions will be increased with consequent responsibility on the part of our citizens to care for the foreign born. It is a vicious circle which should be carefully watched. On the contrary, if the new arrivals are wrongfully distributed, there will result congestion and conflict in certain lines of endeavor, a condition which is always serious for any community."

The cover map compares the general standards of the States with those set up by the two Federal child labor laws, and reveals the fact that only 17 states have as high requirements with respect to children's employment in factories, mills, canneries, and workshops as half the two Federal laws, now declared unconstitutional. Maps in the text show the widely varying standards in force in the States with respect to the minimum



Harry Chin, 25, is the first Chinese to pass the rigid test for a flying license in the U.S.A.

FEDERAL BUREAU ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON CHILD LABOR

In response to many requests for information regarding the present status of child labor in the United States the U. S. Department of Labor, through the Children's Bureau, has just issued a brief pamphlet on this subject. Illustrated with numerous maps and charts. The text of the pamphlet takes the form of answers to ten questions: "How many children in the United States are at work?" "In what occupations are children engaged?" "In what sections of the country are the largest numbers of children at work?" "Is the number of children at work decreasing?" "Is the decrease between 1910 and 1920 real or apparent?" "What progress has been made in legal regulation during this period?" "Is child labor regulated by the Federal Government at the present time?" "How is child labor regulated by the States at the present time?" "What are the minimum standards for children entering employment?" and "What is the United States Children's Bureau publishing on the subject of child labor?"

The pamphlet shows that over one million children 10 to 15 years of age, inclusive, were reported by the 1922 census as gainfully employed, 378,063 of these children being less than 14 years old. These figures would indicate a considerable decrease from

1910, but a large part of the decrease is due to the fact that children are employed in factories and stores, the educational minimum for children entering employment, the requirements of physical examinations for such children, the minimum age for boys' work in mines, the daily and weekly hours permitted for children under 14 in factories and stores, the legal prohibition of night work for children, the regulation of boys' work in street trades, compulsory day-school attendance, and compulsory attendance at continuation schools. The minimum age for example, at which children may be employed in factories is shown to vary from 16 years in two States and 15 years in five others, to 12 years for boys in one State and no age minimum at all in two others.

Single copies of this pamphlet, "Child Labor in the United States: Ten Questions Answered," may be obtained free of charge from the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

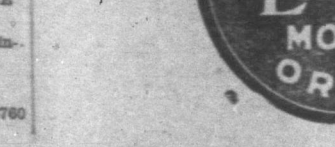
Serious Tea Shortage. It is estimated that the world's production of tea last year only amounted to 620,000,000 lbs, and as the normal annual consumption is approximately 700,000,000 lbs, this tremendous shortage has caused quite a panic in tea circles. All indications point, tea men feel, to higher retail prices in the near future.

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DOMINION WIDE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR URGED

J. S. Woods with P. D. ... Both Old Parties Dominated by Interests.

MONTREAL.—That the two old political parties were just sculptor's clay in the fingers of the big business interests to the resultant detriment of the workingman's welfare, that the people should disregard them and unite in forming a Dominion-wide solidarity of labor as a separate political entity, was the opinion expressed by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Winnipeg centre, and leader of the Labour party in the House of Commons, at a meeting held here in the interests of Adolphe Laurendeau, Labor candidate in the forthcoming election.

Labor should not support one or the other of the old political parties said Mr. Woodsworth. They were both tarred with the same brush and were actuated by the same motive impulse. A small group controlled the industry, which would not be so bad if it stopped there, but they also controlled the press and the provincial, federal, and municipal governments. There was a lot of unemployment, but in a vast country such as Canada, with its immense natural resources there should be no unemployment for its existence. More over the federal government had done nothing to relieve the situation, no defensive measures such as unemployment insurance adopted by the other countries. The Quebec government had large surpluses. Why could they not have given a few thousands to the unemployed?

A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little. Nothing but the possession of some unusual power can with any certainty discover what is the true character of any man.



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